

# Hong Kong Daily Press

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HONG KONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 1st, 1889.

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**ATTENTION** is directed to the following forms of Policies issued by the **STANDARD LIFE OFFICE**.  
These are 1. A portion of the sum assured in the event of the Policy being discontinued. For example, a person who is assured for £1000 with premiums ceasing in 10 years, and who desired to discontinue his payments at the end of 5 years, would receive a Policy for £500, on which no further or ordinary premiums would be payable to him.  
These Policies are payable to the life assured on his attaining the age of 45, 50, 55, 60 or 65 or to his representatives, should he predecease the age agreed upon.  
These two forms of Policies are especially suitable for residents in the East who are in a position to pay a moderate premium while in receipt of a good income, and who do not wish to be burdened with the payment of premiums when they retire to England or from business.  
Full particulars as to rates, &c., may be obtained on application to the **BOHNE COMPANY, LIMITED**, Agents, Hongkong.  
**STANDARD LIFE OFFICE**.  
INVESTED FUNDS: £8,500,000  
ANNUAL INCOME: £200,000  
849-21

**W. BREWER HAS JUST RECEIVED**  
Magazines of Art, New Volume.  
Caino's Trip Round the World.  
Naturalist's Walks Abroad.  
Popular History Science.  
Discoveries of 19th Century.  
Aston's Practical Electricity.  
Chess Chess Players Manual.  
Hoffman's Conjuror.  
Large Quantity of New Children's Books.  
5000 Books New Light Literature.  
Street of Opium Cigarettes.  
Straight Cut Cigarettes.  
New French Books.  
Tom Smith's Cigarettes.  
AND  
**LARGE QUANTITY OF SEASONABLE GOODS.**  
**WALTER BREWER**,  
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO**  
HAVE NOW COMPLETED THEIR  
**NEW STOCK**  
**CHRISTMAS GOODS.**  
**CHILDREN'S TOYS.**  
**CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS.**  
The Latest Novelties in  
**FANCY GOODS.**  
**CHRISTMAS PRESENTS & NEW YEAR GIFTS.**  
**NEW CONFECTIONERY.**  
**COCAQUES & BONBONS.**  
**CHRISTMAS TREE DECORATIONS.**  
**HOLLY & MISLETOE.**  
**GROCERIES, WINES & DELICACIES.**  
**SPECIAL HAMS & BACON, FANCY CHEESES.**  
**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**  
Hongkong, 13th December.

**KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.**  
**FOR THE NEW YEAR.**  
Imperial English and Chinese Date Blocks.  
Litho Diaries and Date Blocks.  
Shanghai Calendar.  
Combined Binding Pads and Diaries.  
Account Books of every size, description of binding and pattern of printing.  
The Hongkong Almanac - ready in a few days.  
Whitaker's Almanac - expected by the next English Mail.  
Shanghai Nautical Pocket Manual - nearly ready.  
Christmas Numbers of the "Graphic" and "Illustrated News".  
Volumes for the Year of "Chatterbox", "Little Folks", "Little Wide Awake", "Boys Own Annual", "Girls Own Annual", "Harper's Young People", "Catalina", "Every Boy's Annual", "So, &c."  
Our Price List is now ready. Accuracy and punctuality may be depended upon and prices generally are lower than that of any competing house whether in Hongkong or at home.  
**KELLY & WALSH, LTD., HONGKONG.**

**HALL & HOLTZ**  
**CO-OPERATIVE**  
**COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
**LADIES'.**  
**"GENTLEMEN'S."**  
**"CHILDREN'S."**  
**OUTFITTERS.**  
**WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.**  
**IMPORTERS AND BREWERS.**  
**FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS.**  
**EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS.**  
**AN'S IN TAILORING, DRESSING, AND MILLINERY DEPARTMENTS, and all Orders are executed on the Premises under their Personal Supervision.**  
**THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
Hongkong, 31st December, 1888.

**GUARANTEED** the best quality **HOLLAND GIN** in Stone Bottles, at 55 per dozen, also **PUNCH, CURACAO, PERSICO, ANISETTA, &c.**  
**GOOD ENGLISH DOUBLE BARRELED BREECH LOADING GUNS, 12 Bore,** the latest improvement, in Bore, with everything complete. Price, £45, &c. &c.  
**J. E. SCHEFFER**,  
21 & 23, Pottinger Street.  
Hongkong, 5th July, 1888.

**PONG, PHOTOGRAPHER**  
Has just added to his COLLECTION of VIEWS some NEW SCENES and a number of NATIVE TYPE COPIES of which are obtainable in his Studio at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S. VERY MINUTELY of Superior Quality and of Excellent and High Finish. PERMANENT ENLARGEMENTS of Views and Views and reproductions of the same on Paper, Canvas, or Opal.  
**INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS, GROUPS and PORTRAITS** taken in any state of the weather, and all Permanent Impressions executed on Moderate Terms.  
**STUDIO-100 HONGKONG LANE.**

**INTIMATIONS.**  
**THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
ESTABLISHED 1845.  
TOTAL ASSETS ON 1 JANUARY, 1888, \$1,216,766.616  
AMOUNT ASSURED, \$73,855,648  
SURPLUS BY NEW YORK STATE, \$2,437,612  
STANDARD.  
The Company is a purely Mutual one, no liability is incurred by the Policy Holders and profits are divided among them exclusively. Of the three largest life insurance companies in the world, the ratio of Death Losses to Premiums, (2) to Interest, and (3) to Insurance Force, in 1887, was lowest in the New York Life, whilst interest receipts, since 1845, have exceeded losses by death by over \$200,000, showing careful selection of lives and careful investment of money.  
**BIRLEY, DAI MYNLE & Co.,**  
Agents, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1888.

**BANKS.**  
**HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**  
PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$7,500,000  
RESERVE FUND, 4,000,000  
RESERVE FUND OF PROPRIETORS, 2,000,000  
(COUNT OF DIRECTORS:-  
Hon. JOHN BELL, Chairman.  
W. H. FORBES, Esq., Deputy Chairman.  
G. D. BOTTLE, Esq., J. S. MOORE, Esq.,  
H. J. BOTTLE, Esq., J. S. MOORE, Esq.,  
J. P. HOLLIDAY, Esq., J. A. SIEGA, Esq.,  
Hon. A. LAYTON, Esq., J. A. SIEGA, Esq.,  
Hon. J. THOMAS JACOBSON, Esq.,  
Shanghai - Ewen CAMERON, Esq.,  
LONDON BANKERS - LONDON & COUNTY BANK.  
HONGKONG - INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.  
On Fixed Deposits at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for 3 months, 4 per cent. per annum for 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum for 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 18 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 24 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 36 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 48 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 60 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 72 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 84 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 96 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 108 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 120 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 132 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 144 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 156 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 168 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 180 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 192 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 204 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 216 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 228 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 240 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 252 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 264 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 276 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 288 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 300 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 312 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 324 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 336 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 348 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 360 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 372 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 384 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 396 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 408 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 420 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 432 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 444 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 456 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 468 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 480 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 492 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 504 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 516 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 528 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 540 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 552 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 564 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 576 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 588 months, 5 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per cent. per annum for 2148 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 2160 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 2172 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 2184 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 2196 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 2208 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 2220 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 2232 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 2244 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 2256 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 2268 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 2280 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 2292 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 2304 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 2316 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 2328 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 2340 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 2352 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 2364 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 2376 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 2388 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 2400 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 2412 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 2424 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 2436 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 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per cent. per annum for 5220 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 5232 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 5244 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 5256 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 5268 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 5280 months, 5 per cent. per annum for 5292 months, 5 per cent











## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

TO CONSIGNEES OF PORTLAND CEMENT  
BY S.S. CO'S S.S. "TELEMACHUS"  
FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Underwriters not later than the 3rd Jan. for shipment per steamer "STENTOR".  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
Hongkong, 27th December, 1888. (2270)

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "TELEMACHUS", are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Crates, and is hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasures, and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be landed here in Hongkong unless notice be given before 11 A.M. TO-DAY, the 27th inst. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 31st Jan., 1889, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Wednesday, the 9th January, 1889, at 4 P.M.

All claims must reach us before the 10th Jan., 1889, or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th December, 1888. (17)

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BAYERN".

FROM BREMEN AND PORTS OF

THE above named steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasures, and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

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All claims must reach us before the 10th Jan., 1889, or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th December, 1888. (17)

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FROM LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"GLEN" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her and by the S.S. "Tiger Hill", from New York, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, TO-DAY.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 3rd Proximo, will be subject to rent. Consignees are requested to present all claims for damages and/or shortages not later than the 10th January, 1889, otherwise they will not be recognised. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th December, 1888. (2333)

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "SARFEDON",

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Crates, and is hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasures, and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, TO-DAY.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 3rd Proximo, will be subject to rent. Consignees are requested to present all claims for damages and/or shortages not later than the 10th January, 1889, otherwise they will not be recognised. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th December, 1888. (2251)

FOR SALE.

C. H. S. HEDSIECK'S

CHAMPAGNE, 500 WHITE SEAL,

500 per case of 1 dozen quarts,

PAVILLON, 500 per case of 1 dozen quarts,

CLARET, 500 per case of 1 dozen quarts,

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## TO BE LET.

ROOMS IN "COLLEGE CHAMBERS".

OFFICES in "VICTORIA BUILDINGS" from 1st February.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1888. (131)

TO LET.

OFFICES and GODOWNS now occupied by the Messrs. SASSOON MARITIME COMPANY, being No. 8, Praya Central.

Possession from 1st February next.

Apply to LAI HING & Co.

No. 153, Queen's Road Central, or to C. E. EVERETT.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1888. (139)

TO LET, FURNISHED.

AT THE PEAK, "DUNFORD".

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE with TENNIS COURT. Possession from 15th inst. to 31st March, 1889, or 1890.

Apply to J. Y. V. VERNON.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1888. (138)

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in First-class Godowns.

STEAMER CARGOES discharged on favourable terms.

Also LIFT GODOWNS to LET.

Apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1887. (1246)

"THE HOMESTEAD" KELLET'S RIDGES, from 1st Jan. until 30th Sept.

"BREEZY POINT" Immediate Possession.

"HIGHER WILLY" "TONGYUW".

GODOWNS at BURNINGTON.

Apply to SHARP & Co.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1888. (132)

TO LET.

DESIRABLE COAL GODOWNS, 27, Praya East.

From 1st May, 1889.

Apply to LINSTED & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1888. (133)

TO LET-AT THE PEAK.

LA HACIENDA, formerly occupied by Sir GEORGE PHILLIPS.

Apply to H. T. MODY.

Victoria Buildings.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1888. (141)

PEAK MOUNT KELLET.

BUNGALOW, UNFURNISHED, TO BE LET- from 1st October to 15th May next, at a reduced rate.

Apply to EDWARD SCHELLHASS & Co.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1888. (137)

TO LET.

"SUNNYSIDE" No. 7, Bonham Road.

Apply to LINSTED & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1888. (138)

TO BE LET.

A SMALL EUROPEAN HOUSE at Wai-nai, GODOWNS 500 and 51 and 52, Praya East.

Apply to LINSTED & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1888. (134)

TO BE LET, FURNISHED.

WESTBURY VILLAS, South, Bonham Road.

Apply to LINSTED & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1888. (135)

TO LET.

FROM the 1st February next, OFFICES at present in the occupation of the Comptroller of EXHIBITS DE PARIS.

Apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1888. (140)

TO LET.

BUNGALOW with GARDEN and TENNIS LAWN attached, situated at DOCK BAY.

Apply to I. P. MADAR.

Victoria Hotel.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1888. (1224)

TO BE LET.

"TERRA VERTE" No. 2, RICHMOND ROAD. Six Rooms and other accommodation, TENNIS LAWN.

Apply to J. B. C.

Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1888. (142)

NOW ON SALE.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY.

WITH THE PUNY AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An Anglo-Chinese Dictionary, published at Daily Press Office, Hongkong.

For comprehensiveness and practical service this work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese of late years have compelled to coin, to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are explained in Chinese, and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Panti pronunciations are given the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the process of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a compactness and previous unobtainable. The typography displays the process of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a compactness and previous unobtainable. The typography displays the process of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a compactness and previous unobtainable.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work the following list of abbreviations is given:

Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary, about 10,000.

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## INSURANCES.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE-HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (Subscribed), \$1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHUN SIK SANG, Esq.

YOW CHUNG PENG, Esq.

CHUN LIT CHOW, Esq.

Q. HOI CHUNE, Esq.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES of MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, payable at its Agents.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LUN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 14th March, 1881. (11781)

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

HE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of \$50,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1886. (8)

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

CAPITAL TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

PAY-UP CAPITAL \$400,000.

RESERVE FUND \$50,000.

CLAIMS PAID \$35,000.

BONUSES PAID \$35,000.

RISKS accepted at CURRENT RATES OF PREMIUM.

JAS. D. COUGHTRE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1888. (711)

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES of FIRE AND LIFE at Current Rates.

Apply to GUSTAV & Co.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1888. (631)

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned, now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE at Current Rates.

Apply to DOUGLAS & Co.

Agents for the Phoenix Fire Office.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1887. (115)

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1888. (116)

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.



The great *Sufu*, a character in Chinese over a perfect that those few Wenchow who have had sufficient strength of mind to comprehend him find him all but insufferable. With him no redeeming vices whatever took upon himself to reduce punishment to a system. He was the first Chinese, possibly the first in the world, to have been so berate-nated. So soon as the first legislator of the record, to introduce the birch into boy schools,—a fact that really ought to have been in Hyn'd's Dictionary of Dates. But even such as this innovation has endeared him to later generations, it finds less claim on our admiration and gratitude than his masterful assassination of adult penalties. Yao has left these in a state of unbecoming chaos, and it was his duty, as he was no being if not methodical, to reduce them to order. For military offences he prescribed branding on the forehead, for deeper crimes (such as abuse of father's first cousin) slitting of the nose, after at lapping of a foot, castration, and, for incorrigible offenders, death in some suitable form. He "gave delimitations," says Dr. *Sze* (though the erudite Doctor admits that neither he nor any one else has the faintest idea what the "delimitations" were), the statutory punishments, and, struck appalled by the mildness of his method, observed, "We should above all things be humane." Since his time only an occasional mannikin like the tyrant *K'ien*, who introduced new fusties, such as walking on a green leaf over a furnace of live charcoal, has been able to improve upon him. *SUI HWAN* (the Great Emperor) who built (or who caused, except among a few sceptics, the reputation of having built) the Great Wall, allowed himself in the matter of punishment, as in most things else, lead and follow his predecessors. The last of the literati, when brought before the throne for sentence, summed up the Imperial proceedings *crecendo* thus: "You have boiled your half brothers, torn their father to pieces between wild horses, banished three hundred literary men alive in the same pit, and now you are going to kill

Apparently not so much from a conviction of the impropriety of these penalties in themselves, as from a desire to draw as broad a distinction as possible between his dynasty and that of the first Emperor, which it had lately superseded. WEN YU of the Han abolished the punishment of branding, nose-slitting, and amputation of the feet. Construction, however, remained on 'the statute book for another four centuries, in fact till the accession of the Sui Dynasty in A.D. 579. Since that time the legal five punishments have been the bamboo, the cudgel, banishment, penal servitude on the frontier, and death. These survive you, were the legal punishments; but in China it had too often happened that law and practice had ranged very much apart. To go no further back than the Ming Dynasty, we find that the penalty for high treason was, for the prime offender, execution; for his sons (if entirely innocent) for otherwise his, too, would be innocent) sexual mutilation, and for his daughters exposure to all owners in a state establishment known as the *koukan*. When the present dynasty found their throne secure they nominally abolished mutilation for the children of criminals, and they really abolished the *koukan*, which survives nowadays only in the name of a well-known alley in Peking. That mutilation as a punishment for being born of a rebel is, however, still practised,—in, at all events, believed by well informed foreigners in China to be still practised,—was shown within the last decade why, it is said, the British Government made special, and successful, intervention on behalf of the young sons of YAKUB KHAN, the defunct hero of the then suppressed revolt of Kashgar. If you ask the ordinary Chinese man of education whether this form of punishment in the case of rebellion still exists he will probably show a certain hesitation, which, on cross-examination, turns out to be based on an impression that, if it does not (and he has no text books to show that it does) it ought not. His argument is, not that it affords a convenient method of supplying attendants to the Imperial scruple, for reliance on this source indirectly brought about the ruin of the Ming Dynasty; but that "children rebel after their parents," and the seed of rebels will in time rebel.

Now, as we have just said, it is not many years since our own Government intervened with that of Peking on behalf of the children of the retai YAKU, or, it is to be supposed, the ground that punishments of this character were repugnant to civilization. In a recent number of the *Nineteenth Century*, however, we find a suggestion, which is, in all essentials, identical with the Chinese sentiment on this subject. JULIUS WETTHEIMER, writing in the interests of *Homiculture*, i. e., the rearing of healthy men and women observes: "The State might reasonably interfere to prevent the transmission of objectionable moral characteristics, though only to a very limited extent. That habitual criminals should be freely allowed to become fathers and mothers is undoubtedly a grave social mistake. Such persons should be prevented from extending their numbers by being required to submit either to permanent imprisonment or to such medical operations as would prevent further mischief. It is not suggested," he adds, "for he feels that his audience is hardly very educated up to full acquiescence in his views, "that these measures should be resorted to except in extreme cases, such as those criminals under sentence for five years" (or longer) penal servitude." Similar treatment, he thinks, might be advisable in cases of confirmed habitual drunkards; and perhaps we may look forward to seeing a "medical preventive" plank added shortly to the Prohibition platform of those Americans who are going to make the States abstinence Act of Congress. Two further arguments

M. WERTHEIMER advances in favour of his scheme. First, that it would lend itself to the prevention of crime, because "the knowledge that restrictive punishments of this kind would follow upon habitual or dastardly crime would act as a strong deterrent on men and women (mainly of the less intellectual and more sensual type) likely to be guilty in these directions"; and, secondly, very philosophical, Malthusian, and cold-blooded argument this,—"that it would check population. "As present we are rapidly coming face to face with the necessity for some means of preventing the too rapid increase of the population—an increase much larger among the lower than among the upper classes," Can it be that we are learning from our Chinese instructors, or is it that the West and the East approach the same end by different roads? Which of the now fairly numerous Chinamen who have made themselves thoroughly acquainted with western civilization was it that remarked approvingly, "You in England are about to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister, as we have done for ages; soon you will advance further in the direction of Chinese enlightenment, and marry two sisters at once"?

The discontinuance of the chain-gang marks the failure of an experiment which it was hoped would be attended with very beneficial results. The same experiment had been tried before and was discontinued for the same reason that has dictated the discontinuance on the present occasion, namely, the frequent escape of the criminals. If the choice lies between keeping the prisoners employed in jail on unremunerative labour and affording them chances of escape by employing them on the public works of the colony, the former alternative is of course the one that must be selected. But we are unable to understand why it should be impossible to adequately guard the chain-gangs so that escape should be impossible. To send on guard duty a number of untrained men, ignorant of the use of firearms, and supplied with perished ammunition, is not the way to keep the gang secure, but it is the only way the Government has made trial of, and because it has failed, as was to be expected, the colony is to be charged with the maintenance of the criminals without receiving any return in the shape of useful work. Some attempt is made in the jail to employ the prisoners in remunerative industries, it is true, but the returns from mat-making, etc., are very trivial, whereas when the men are employed in road-work, preparing building sites, and similar works, they are made to contribute substantially to the cost of their board and lodging. It ought not to be difficult, we think, to provide an efficient guard to prevent escapes, but if this is considered by the authorities to be impossible the course they have taken in discontinuing the chain gang is the only proper one.

**IMPOLITIC RETICENCE.**

Turning over the files of the *Times* as they arrive by each mail we generally find amongst the Naval and Military Intelligence a paragraph referring to naval movements on the China Station. In the issue of the 26th ult. we find, for instance, the following:

"Vice-Admiral Sir NOWELL SALMON, V.C., K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, leaves Yokohama for Hongkong, via Kobe and Fookchow, on the 1st prox."

The information is supplied direct to the Press with the sanction of the Admiralty. There is no such reticence at Head Quarters as is displayed at the Hongkong Naval Establishment out, where the orders are peremptory that no information is, under any circumstances, to be supplied to the local newspapers. The absurdity of these orders must be evident to every one, and what purpose is to be served by retaining them in the order book is impossible to conceive. It was Lord CHARLES BEECHER, if we remember rightly, who in a recent speech spoke of the great advantage that accrued to the navy from a free discussion of its affairs by the newspapers and ensuing public interest. The policy adopted by the Hongkong establishment cannot be supported or condemned on any higher ground than that of convenience; it would be a convenience to the public to know where Her Majesty's ships on the station may happen to be, but the local authorities say in effect that the public convenience is a matter of indifference and that the public must be kept at arm's length. There can be no possible advantage to the service in the observance of such reticence. In case of war, when it might become advisable that the movements of the ships should not be published, the information could be withheld, and the propriety of the step would be at once recognised.

LORD DUFFERIN, before his departure from Calcutta, received an address from the corporation, in reply to which he made some interesting remarks on the sanitation of Eastern cities. "The sanitation of a great city," said His Lordship "is not a very popular undertaking; its processes are impeded by long established prejudices as well as by inveterate customs and habits, not even aware of its benefits very readily recognised. It has great obstacles to contend with even in Europe, though now it is forunately triumphing along the line." He, Lord, like Calcutta, is endeavouring to set its house in order from a sanitary point of view, and the late Viceroy's remarks may be taken as a local application. Here, as in Calcutta, there are long established prejudices and inveterate customs and habits to impede sanitation. But, says LORD DUFFERIN, "though it may be a long year, or perhaps

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### SOME FACTS AND OBSERVATIONS.

There have lately been so many extraordinary and conflicting reports about the corpse of a farmer in the Sun On District, that we thought it would be worth the trouble to return there and to investigate the case on the spot as thoroughly as the circumstances would allow. We were conducted in our expedition by a few plucky fellows, said to be full of gloomy warnings of many others, who reached the place and came back safely, but we cannot say that our faith in miracles has been increased much by our visit. The trip is not at all unpleasant, provided that a competent guide is engaged, who knows accurately the way to the Manchu canal and the variable depths of the water in that locality; the water there being very shallow, launches are liable to go around.

Nature is reclaiming extensive tracts. On recommendation, we hired one of the launches of the "Chia Su" T'ui of No. 73, Peking Central wharf, and with us in our guest, a Chinese boatman, who had just returned from Hongkong, we passed Nantau, which is a small town on our journey. Along the banks of the river and in villages, we frequently heard the words *Ti Shing* (the great Saint) pronounced, for the fame of the corpse is widely spread all over the country. There are already many legends about this popular hero, which grow more wonderful the further they travel.

The celebrated place which we sought to see is called Kai-tau, a little village near Tong Hai market, to the S.E. of Canton City, according to the observations made by Inspector Quinoy, who was one of our party. The place, on account, we suppose, of its insignificance, has not been noted in the map of Sun On District, published by the American Missionaries. There were many surprises in store for us. The women in that locality not only work as hard in the fields as the men, but also carry visitors in chairs across country. Our friends, who told this mode of locomotion, were of opinion that they are as skillful as the eelies, when walking in narrow and muddy paths, and much sturdier. And notwithstanding many differences observed in men and women, the result of habits and long transmitted inheritance. 'T was pitiable to notice near the shore many resorted place large numbers of lepers, who inhabit miserable huts, begging alms from passengers. When we recalled that the Kaiserin had "hospitals long before the establishment of Christianity we cannot but be astonished that Chinese philanthropists should not have contemplated the construction of appropriate buildings in various districts for the admission and treatment of the afflicted and diseased. In Canton, we were informed, and there is no doubt of it, there are also asylums for the blind and aged, hospitals for dogs and cats. On our arrival at Kai-tau we were conducted through a market thronged with people to a yard which looks like a large open square. In the center of the middle of the first room stood a granite table surrounded by candlesticks and various religious paraphernalia. A small musical box, the gift of some pious person, delighted the ears of the Chinese and the missionaries. The guardians of the famous holy ground anxious to ascertain the purpose of our visit and why some of our countrymen were deemed unsatisfactory, and we were permitted to gaze at the pictures and to ask questions. One of the pictures, we appeared to be a butcher, and who was pleased to see it could only be accepted as a contribution towards the fund for building a temple to contain the holy body. Notwithstanding that we were not permitted to enter the temple without contributing a cash, the basket was full of money. No doubt some enthusiastic pilgrims must have given bountifully. The religious pictures, which I saw, were of the same nature as entered, which I saw, from the

black circular wooden bars with apertures for visitors to see through—a wise measure to insure life safety. We saw, when we first gazed upon the prisoners, that they were dressed in the same uniform consisting of two pieces of board in the shape of a coat which was lying there, and were told that he who was repining in the same attitude as when he manifested about eleven months previously. The guard was turned toward the entrance door. The prisoners were placed in rows of four or five squares each, something like those worn by university men. At first glance we were already disappointed. We had expected to find it in a better condition, although we were aware that the climate here was not so good as in other temperate climates even under most favourable circumstances are partially decomposed before they are tried up. The cartilages of the nose were thick, the orbital cavities of the face were large, the teeth were black, the hair appeared very prominent. The head was shaved and of a brownish colour. We were shown a right hand, which was also dry, the fingers contracted. They assured us that the other hand was in the same state. It was evident that he second room, not being sufficient for illuminating the space, the guardians had to hold candles close to the body while we were looking at it, and visit with the great number of prisoners in the hall. The walls were made of softening sand-wood, making a feeble uncomfortable sound. We were allowed to remain under the promise that we would not commit the offence of touching the holy remains. The position of the pillars was set aside. In this position, however, surprised and ill inclined as we now have could exist such a credulous people

to ascribe supernatural agency to a body so  
sacredly preserved. Short printed biographies of  
the great men of the past are everywhere to be  
follow his example, are given away to those who  
ask for them. He belonged to the religion  
that has the greatest numbers of adherents—  
Buddhism.

Amidst all these sultan surroundings is to be  
found also a cup with numbered sticks of fortune  
tickets. One has to pay only a trifle to  
draw a ticket, and the number on it may be  
commencing the diabolical metaphysics of Buddhists  
with the jugglery of modern Taoists?

Diversity of conviction and taste existed in that  
palace. The sultan, a pious and a pious prince,  
came from long distances fasting, to religiously  
consecrate the saint, many of the inhabitants did  
not care for it, enjoying themselves inside a big  
hall, smoking and drinking. The worst  
of the world, which the saint had despatched.

We only saw at Kait-tan two native priests,  
who were standing outside amongst the crowd,  
and waiting for the sultan to come. The  
priests were exalted and told him that  
he wished to examine the body to form an idea  
about it. He had come from the interior of the  
country, and was earnest in his conviction and politely replied  
that our opinion could not alter the truth that  
it is a manifestation of divine power.

The sultan, however, was not a Buddhist. Taci-  
tude should be seen doing homage to Buddha! There

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due to his followers, the imputations were waved with those who had been equally disseminated. Wonder is the natural tendency of mankind, a means of acquiring knowledge. The all admirer of Horace is no more than a man susceptible to religion. It is the result of natural philosophy that will dispel superstitious beliefs and divert the minds to the wonders of scientific achievements.

Those who believe in the Law of Love or the Science of Religion, and those who intend to write also on the religion of the future, will visit by a stay at Kailash and its vicinity.

ONE OF THE VEDICERS.

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**WHAT THEY ALL DID ON  
XMAS DAY.**

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By "they" it will of course be seen at first glance we mean the generosity of humanity in the Colony who, as the festive season comes round, are ever full to "let their precious" income manner them in a greater or lesser degree on the occasion

But among such a vigorously population as we know, the "they" naturally included the larger number of our citizens. We start, as a sort of firm compensation to them for the utter absence of any enjoyment in their midst, with the police

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any of the gentlemen who have not yet been able to effect the "leaps a good deal, and the small boats, which are towed out of the wharf by means of a long rope, are very numerous they took. The hotel at the Gap was thronged throughout the day, and in the evening several dinner parties made the winking ring with a strange mixture of ballads and choruses. The dancing was not so popular as it is indulged in by large numbers to walk themselves away during the long bracing to keep back to the city.

Several private dinner parties in the evening were given by large numbers of hotel-keepers and others. We heard caustically some coarse anecdoting from the throats of some of those attending these dinners, and have marvelled considerably at the manner and patriotic feelings people will get into when they come together with good liquid food.

Three or four large launch parties left Podders' there on Xmas Eve and went in different directions to picnic. The whole of the excursionists started yesterday morning, after a thoroughly enjoyable outing.

On the morning after, in their element on Xmas day, and several white-winged boats ventured out, when the beautiful weather and nice breeze experienced precluded any possibility of anything but a pleasant outing.

The afternoon forebode was crowded during the day by visitors from this side of the water, and the greatest satisfaction was expressed everywhere at the manner in which the new year was conducted.

**A DAY WITH THE VOLUNTEERS.**

every member of the Company but by those who

showed sufficient interest in it to put in an appearance as one of the most successful achievers of the corps since its institution. 'No one' accompanied them on their expedition 'yesterday' from start to finish could fall to notice 'the orderliness, neatness, determination, and system which characterized the whole of the events throughout the day. It is too often the custom amongst all classes, if not to ridicule the Volunteers, at any rate to view their efforts with a sort of good-natured contempt. This sort of thing, happily, fast dying out at home, and if our local volunteers only continue to do such work and manufacture themselves as they did yesterday we cannot doubt that they will be few here who will be bold enough to assert that our Volunteers are not thoroughly in earnest, and that they should their services ever be required they will be found wanting. A number of the troops assembled at Headquarters yesterday morning at 10 o'clock to receive the command of Captain McCull, and other officers present being Lieut. W. W. Holmes, and Denson, and a well-known commissioned officer in charge Sergeant Major Apple, Osborne, McBrean, and Scott. It had been arranged that six guns should be marched out, but, unfortunately, as too often happens, a number of members were unable, on the Major afterwards hinted in his address, were perhaps not sufficiently anxious to attend to surmount a little difficulty in the way, and four guns only could be manned, and these a trifle under full-strength. The men then marched through the town to the P. & O. wharf, where a launch and a lighter for the transport of the guns had been prepared. On the wharf they were met by Major Tripp and Surgeon-Major Cantlie. The guns having been taken to pieces, were placed in the lighter and a start was made for Kowloon, which was reached about half past ten. Here the guns were loaded, and having been mounted, the business of the day began. It may perhaps make our operations more clear if it is stated here

that the plan of battle was. A mixed force of the enemy, artillery and infantry, was supposed to be advancing on Yumtani from the direction of Kowloon by the dells at the back of the Association Range. Having crowned the heights on either side with infantry the enemy attempted to descend from the dells deploying to both flanks, and to take the battery in the rear. The main body of the enemy's infantry (about 1000 men) were in the hollow of the hill in front. The H.K.V.'s battery (12 guns) was supposed to be part of a force of infantry and artillery ordered to attack and drive back the enemy through the dells. It comes to action to the left of the Observatory, and is ordered to enfilade that section of the enemy's line on the lower ground to the left of the hill and cover the advance of the infantry on both flanks. Partially screening the guns the battery is ordered to advance to a second position about 30 yards to the front to support the close attack on the enemy's position. While in this position it receives and repulses a counter-attack of the enemy and then continues to enfilade the main body of the infantry. It then advances to the captured position to fire on the enemy's line of retreat.

Barrels were placed to represent the battery

the left slope of the hill, other targets being  
need to represent an infantry escort in ex-  
posed order in front of it. Several companies  
the enemy's infantry deployed on the left of  
a battery, and for the enemy at the center  
look at close quarters.

...firing landed the Volunteers march of past  
"Godwans and up" the Robinson Road, and  
left the Observatory. They were surprised  
open fire on the enemy by stripes,  
it to it that it was necessary that they should  
"the enemy" and "the enemy" and "the enemy"  
single way. "The enemy" and "the enemy" on post  
the enemy's position with orders to fire, as a  
directly they caught sight of the Volunteers.  
Several rows lay open to them to look  
the "the enemy" and "the enemy" and "the enemy"  
of the hill, which afforded the greatest  
amount of shelter to his men, and gave the  
coldest chance of their being seen by the  
enemy. It was no slight task, however, to fire  
the "the enemy" and "the enemy" and "the enemy"  
remembered that each of the guns standing  
ammunition, that is, with carriage, ammunition,  
complete, carriage, &c., weighs close on 1,300  
pounds, and as the guns were, as already mentioned,  
placed on the "the enemy" and "the enemy" and "the enemy"  
to which there was a bracing way, and  
completely level ground, which unevenness  
would compound them to apply to some idea of  
the task before them, and in any case, perhaps im-  
possible. However, the Volunteers were  
ordered to fire, and literally putting their  
shoulders to the wheel the guns were got into  
position, and it was not till the batteries were  
in position that the "the enemy" and "the enemy" and "the enemy"  
at that were about to open fire that the  
first shot from those stationed in the  
enemy's camp was fired, showing that they  
were not "discovered" until they dis-  
covered us. The "the enemy" and "the enemy" and "the enemy"  
voluntarily point gained, but it was a most im-  
portant one, and the greatest prize is due not

Major Trippe, assisted by the Adjutant, Lieutenant Hawkins, E.A., took over command and opened on the enemy's position with the 3rd Battalion, 1450 yards, and the guns four in number. At the enemy's position, Lieutenant Anderson was stationed, as before, to lower the flag and to report the results of the firing on us they should have received sufficient number of shots to warrant him considering them silenced. The Volunteers were of course ignorant of the distance of the enemy's position, and as the range was not in range. This having been done with a few other shots, they began to work in earnest and after about an hour's hard firing, when the enemy's position was given, were gratified by seeing the smoke of their guns rising in the air, indicating that three of the enemy's guns had been silenced, a satisfactory hour's work. Orders were then given to fire on a "long" target at the enemy's position, and the 3rd Battalion fired through the defile over and would possibly have done little or no slight damage, but this remaining two guns right on to the target to the right and left of the defile. Four shots were fired, and I pretty rapidly, to have made short work of the work. The war was then given to cease firing and advance to a position nearer to the enemy, and the remaining gun, and drive the escort

again to be brought down from the knoll on the road, and taken from thence to another knoll about half the distance. The guns were quickly brought down the hill, and a half hour later the batteries were again in position. It was certainly most acceptable, no other start was made, and the guns were quickly brought into position under shelter of a dump of trees about 100 yards from the enemy. The guns were again quickly brought into position, and the batteries were specially noticeable. The targets represented the escort on the right were quickly ridden, and the targets representing the remaining gun, a target of six foot square, was bodily hit several times. In the meantime, a small party of men quickly sprung up unexpectedly on the Volunteers' side and the order was given to fire case shot. The ground in front was quickly swept, but it was not until the order was given to fire case shot for this kind of shot, and although of course certain amount of damage was done, we think the enemy could have made considerable havoc amongst the gunners. This, however, was the only point at which they gained any advantage. The enemy were again in position, and the infantry having been driven back the signal was given to cease firing, and a first part of the day's work was over.

the various places taken up by the enemy. It is very apparent that had an enemy really

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He said—Gentlemen, I have a Pledge to my duty first to perform in addressing you. I am sorry that all our friends are not here to witness this pleasant day, and that those of our number who have not put in an appearance will be sorry they were absent. (Hear, hear.) No, I have not a small coming in and another going out, but still I think that where there's a will there's a way. (Hear, hear.) I heard of a case in which a man was asked to go to a certain place, and he said "No, I am too busy. There's a rehearsal of 'Joanette' to-night." I think I shall have a rehearsal of my own, to stand and read parades, and though business may have taken some away to-day, as I said before, if they will be so good as to excuse me, I will be here. I was rather disappointed when I called the other evening to find so few attend, and had hoped that to-day we should have turned out better. I am glad to see that I am not mistaken, and say that I have been very much pleased, and I only hope that you will always show yourselves as competent as you have done to-day. I think, but it is only by taking advantage of occasions as these that we can do out what we are and correct those who are not. We are, gentlemen, here now, please and we, gentlemen, have now per-

ended the pleasant part of my task, that of  
telling you; I have now to refer to a matter  
which is somewhat unpleasant, and that is, with  
reference to a letter which appeared in the  
Longhorn Telegraph a few days ago, purporting  
to be written by one of the Volunteers.

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the ambulance detachment of the Corps through the stretcher drill. The drill was the same as it went through when the men were in the States last, and although they had had no time to practice the time they showed that they did not by means forget their lesson. Regarding if anything, the drill for smartness and manner as regards detail was an improvement on their previous one, and not only was each man a credit to his instructor, but was a credit to his energetic instructor, but we question whether the regular Medical Staff could take ten smarter or more able body of men.

This portion of the program being over, the men were taken to the game and were embarked for Hongkong. On reaching the wharf on this side they again formed into a line and entered and proceeded through the town to the quarters. On arriving here Captain Gapschall, through the aid of the Chinese interpreter, gave them a very good and complimentary opinion on their satisfactory throatwork what was certainly trying day. The men having been dismissed gave three hearty cheers for the officers and the Chinese interpreter, and then they were in every way that we remember in connection with the Hongkong Volunteers was thought to a close.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

On Friday afternoon (28th December) at about half-past five, the various gates by which admission can be obtained to the Public Gardens were surrounded by large crowds of Europeans and Chinese who were waiting for their opening in order to visit the *fete* in aid of the Alice Memorial Hospital which is inside. Up to 6.30 the main charge to the various stalls and entertainment was the connection with the *fete* were busily engaged in finishing off their exhibition and in seeing to the lighting of the various illuminations. When the work was completed just as dark set in, the scene was one of the prettiest and most attractive that we have ever noticed. The thousands of coloured lanterns around the pond running the length of every path in the gardens and hanging gracefully in loops and curves over the trees and lawn lent the most artistic brilliancy to the show, while the *fete* performers, who were in the most effective manner, with dresses that made the reflections themselves in the water look as if they were perfectly artistic pictures. At the head of the path above the fountain the letters A. M. H. were worked in small lamps that were visible from all parts of the enclosure. Mr. Layton was responsible for the arrangement of the illuminations and he has every reason to feel proud of his work. Around the fountain were opened the various stalls, seven in number. The first consisted of the Refreshment Stall—Lady's Vaux, Mrs. Wedekow, Mrs. Just, Miss Simon, Mrs. Yeatherd, Mrs. Mackintosh, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Layton, Miss Cameron, and the

ss Holworthy.  
 Japanese Fan Articles and Curio Stall—Mrs.  
 Mr. Irving, Mrs. Noble, Mrs. Bird, Mrs. Andrew  
 s. Hirst.  
 Stall for the sale of fancy work, etc.—Mrs.  
 s. Hirst, Mrs. Ford, Misses Crowe, Miss More  
 ss Huchard, and Mrs. Walmsley.  
 ss Huchard, Mrs. Walmsley, Mrs. Huntington  
 ss Huchard, and the Misses Hancock, Mrs. G. Coxon,  
 s. Hartigan, and Miss E. Cameron.  
 ss Huchard and Fanny Goods stall—Mrs. Jameson  
 ss Lammert, Misses Edgar, Mrs. Kne  
 ss Huchard, Mrs. Cooke, Miss Cole.  
 ss Huchard and Stationery stall—Mrs. Manson,  
 ss Withers, Miss Hopkins.  
 ss Lady Des Vaux, who presided for some time  
 at the evening at the refreshment stall, and  
 did an excellent business during the time  
 she dispensed the cup that cheers from  
 her attractive counter, obtained most of  
 her goods that afternoon the fancy stalls from  
 the collection and the collection comprised a large  
 number of the faintest and most handsome  
 articles procurable. Exquisitely worked cushions  
 and fans, articles of China and Japan ware,  
 sumptuous, slippers, pictures, embroidery



